

the tube. It is possible that in the specimen referred to, the flowers are only in a young state, and that when fully grown they may assume a somewhat greater development, but I give the description in accordance with the specimen as it exists*.

XXII.—*Characters of Diplommatina, a new genus of Terrestrial Mollusks belonging to the Family of Carychiadæ, and of a second species contained in it; also of a new species of Carychium inhabiting the Western Himalaya.* By W. H. BENSON, Esq.

AT page 81, vol. ii. of Pfeiffer's excellent Monograph of the *Helicidæ*, there appears an erroneous reference to that family of an anomalous shell, the animal of which must exclude it from the position there assigned to it;—I allude to the little Himalayan species called by Capt. Hutton in MSS. *Carychium costatum*, which Dr. Pfeiffer has described under the title of *Bulimus folliculus*. Capt. Hutton, referring to the situation of the eyes and to their not being borne on the summits of the tentacula, associated the form with *Carychium*. The shell alone, differing in the shape of the aperture and destitute of plaits or teeth, would certainly be anomalous in that genus; but it formed the only published type to which the species could be approximated. The following is the recorded result of my own repeated observations of the animals of both species.

Tentacula two only, originating from the upper part of the head, long and filiform; eyes situated on the posterior part of the tentacula at their base, composed of two lobes: one lobe deeply seated in the tentaculum and larger than the other lobe, which is a small black point coming to the surface on the outer side of the larger lobe; foot short.

Had the animal been provided with an operculum †, it might possibly have been referred to the family of Cyclostomatidæ in accordance with the position of the eyes, and the form of the aperture of the shell. The differences observable in the latter, as well as in its inhabitant, give countenance to a separation from *Carychium*; I therefore propose for the type the following name derived from the peculiarity of the percipient points or eyes.

Diplommatina, nobis.

Char. Gen. Testa vix rimata, tenui, subovata; spira elongata; anfractibus convexis, costatis, ultimo subascendente; apertura eden-

* A representation of this plant with details will be shown in plate 48 of the 'Illustr. South Amer. Plants.'

† I believe I have the concurrence of the major part of the conchologists of the present day in dissenting from Rang's opinion, "qu'il n'est pas possible d'établir des divisions fondées sur la présence ou l'absence d'opercule."—Vide Rang's Manuel, p. 198, Art. Litiopa.

tula, subcirculari; peristomate duplicato, expanso; marginibus callo parietali appresso junctis; operculo nullo.

Sp. 1. *D. (Bul.) folliculus*, Pfr. Monogr. vol. ii. p. 81-2. *Carychium costatum*, Hutt. MSS.

Sp. 2. *D. (Carych.) costulatum*, Hutt. MSS.

Testa minima, subimperfectorata, cylindrico-ovata, minute costulata, costulis obliquis regularibus, approximatis; anfractibus 5, superioribus celeriter decreascentibus; ultimo angustiori, antice subascendente; sutura profunda; apice obtuso; apertura rotundata, continua, peristomate tenui, expanso, duplicato, labro secundo retro-misso a costulis satis distincto.

Long. 2 mill., diam. vix 1 mill.

Hab. in montibus sub-Himalayanis occidentalibus.

It differs abundantly, in form as well as size, from *D. folliculus*, Pfr., in which also the double lip, distinct from the ribs, is strongly marked, although not noted in his characters. The present species is less than two-thirds the length of *D. folliculus*, and does not present the long conical spire of that species, decreasing more suddenly towards the apex.

It inhabits the same localities as the larger shell, abounding in masses of decayed fallen leaves, and under stones, in damp situations beneath trees, on the shady sides of the mountains, at from 5000 to 9000 feet elevation, at Simla, Mussoorie and Landour.

Pfeiffer has given Bengal as the habitat of *D. folliculus*. It has never been met with in that province. Capt. Hutton discovered it at Simla near the Sutlej, and I have taken it abundantly at Landour, and still further eastward at Nynee Tal, and on the Ghagur Mountain towards the head of the Sarjou. It will probably be found in Nipal, or even further in the range, when the attention of visitors to those quarters shall be attracted to these diminutive animals, or perhaps the known species may be there replaced by other allied forms.

In the same localities as *Diplommatina*, but less abundantly, occurs a new species of *Carychium* proper, quite distinct from the European species *C. minimum* and *spelæum*, Rossm., as well as from the American *C. exiguum*, Say. The following are its characters:—

C. Indicum, nobis.

Testa minima, rimata, ovato-cylindracea, hyalina, nitida; anfractibus quinque, superioribus convexis, ultimo et penultimo subplanulatis; apice obtuso; sutura impressa; apertura ovata, peristomate incrassato, margine dextro intus medio callo dentiformi prædido; plica parietali unica, columellari 1 obliqua.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill., diam. $\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Hab. ad Simla et Landour montibus sub-Himalayanis, foliis putridis adhærens.

I should have adopted Capt. Hutton's MS. name "*bidens*," were it truly descriptive of the shell. The columellar plate appears to have escaped his observation from its minuteness and its backward position in the mouth.

July 25, 1849.

XXIII.—*Descriptions of Aphides.* By FRANCIS WALKER, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 48.]

71. *Aphis Capreae*, Fabr.

Aphis Capreae, Fabr. Syst. Ent. 217. 33; Ent. Syst. iv. 221. 3; Syst. Rhyn. 294. 3; Schrank, Faun. Boic. ii. 1. 104. 1179; Gmel. Syst. Nat. i. 2203; Stew. El. ii. 110; Turt. ii. 703; Kalt. Mon. Pflanz. i. 109. 84; Ratz. Forst. Ins. iii. 218. 110.

Aphis Pastinacæ, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. 1. 36. 31; Faun. Succ. 997; Fabr. Mant. Ins. ii. 315. 13; Ent. Syst. iv. 213. 13; Syst. Rhyn. 296. 13; Gmel. ed. Syst. Nat. 2202; Turt. ii. 703.

A. Ægopodii, Fabr. Sp. Ins. ii. 387. 28; Ent. Syst. iv. 217. 33; Syst. Rhyn. 299. 33; Gmel. ed. Syst. Nat. i. 2204; Stew. El. ii. 110.

A. Podagrariæ, Scop. Ent. Carn. 399; Schrank, Faun. Boic. ii. 1. 110.

Ægopodaphis, Amyot, Ann. Soc. Ent. 2^{me} série, v. 479.

This species feeds on *Salix babylonica*, *S. caprea*, *S. amygdalina*, *S. alba*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *A. archangelica*, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, *Cherophyllum temulum*, *C. sylvestre*, *Apium graveolens*, *A. Petroselinum*, *Sium nodiflorum*, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, *Pastinaca sativa*, *Conium maculatum*, *Anethum Fœniculum*, *Peucedanum officinale*, &c.

The viviparous wingless female. Pale green, especially on each side, elliptical, flat, and rather small: the front is slightly convex, and not notched: the feelers are pale green, and shorter than the body; their tips are black; the first and the second joints are not angular; the fourth joint is much less than half the length of the third, which is rather thick; the fifth is shorter than the fourth; the sixth is much shorter than the fifth; the seventh is very slender and much longer than the fourth: the eyes are black: the mouth and the nectaries are pale green; the former has a black tip, and the latter are very slightly spindle-shaped, and as long as one-fourth of the body: the legs are pale yellow; the tips of the feet are black. On the willow.

1st var. Oval, slightly convex, with two vivid green stripes along the back: the feelers are about one-fourth of the length